CHART 1

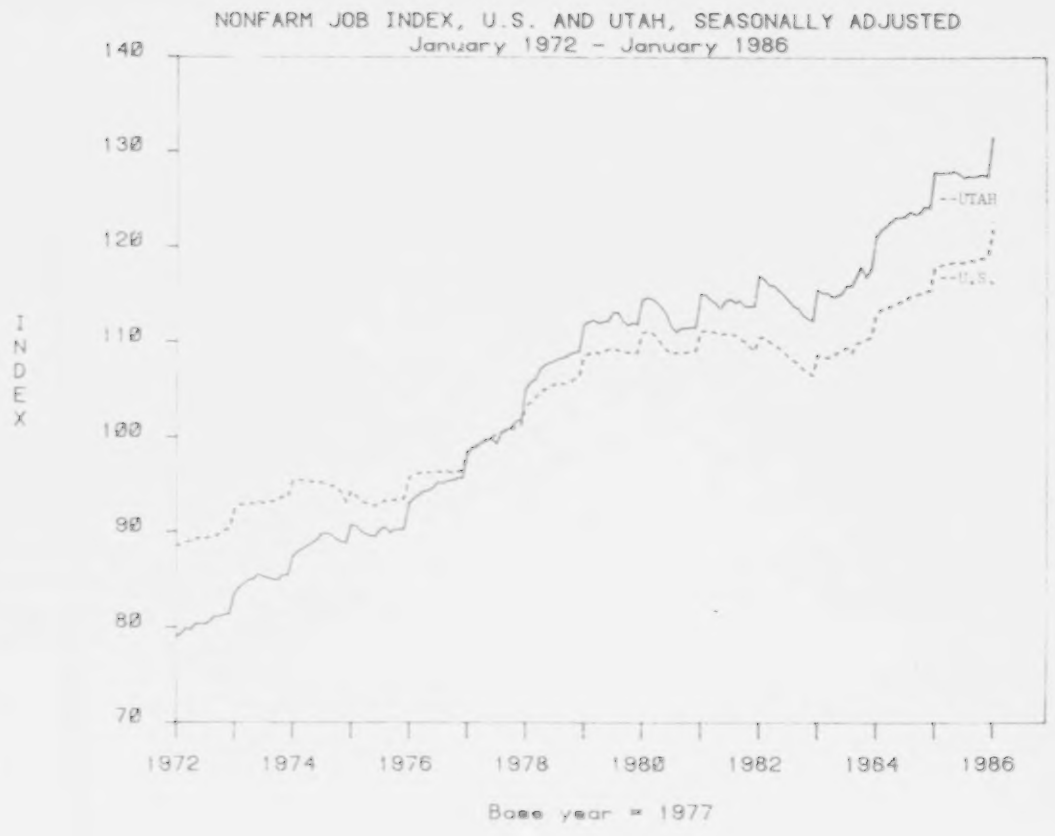
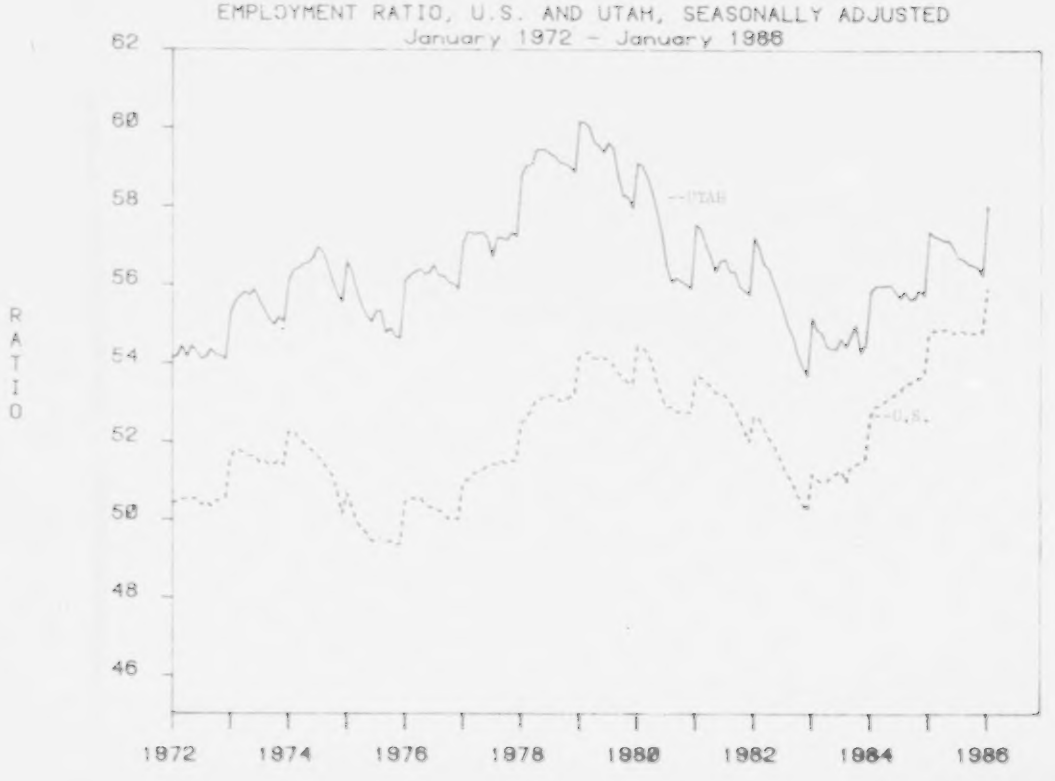


CHART 2



UNITED STATES NON-FARM JOB INDEX (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
(1977=100)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	88.4	88.7	88.9	89.0	89.2	89.4	89.2	89.5	89.5	89.8	90.1	90.3
1973	92.3	92.8	92.9	92.9	93.0	93.1	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.4	93.7	93.6
1974	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.1	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.2
1975	94.3	93.8	93.3	93.0	93.0	92.7	92.9	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.3	93.5
1976	95.7	96.1	96.2	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.3	96.4	96.4	96.2	96.4	96.5
1977	98.4	98.7	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.8	100.8	101.1	101.2
1978	103.3	103.6	104.1	104.8	105.0	105.4	105.6	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.4
1979	108.5	108.7	109.0	108.8	109.0	109.2	109.2	109.2	108.9	108.9	108.8	108.9
1980	111.0	111.1	111.0	110.5	109.7	109.2	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.9	109.0	109.1
1981	111.1	111.2	111.1	111.0	110.8	110.9	110.9	110.7	110.4	110.0	109.5	109.0
1982	110.5	110.5	110.1	109.7	109.4	109.0	108.4	108.1	107.7	107.2	106.8	106.5
1983	108.6	108.5	108.4	108.5	108.9	109.2	109.4	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.6
1984	112.9	113.5	113.5	113.8	114.0	114.3	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.2	115.3	115.5
1985	117.9	118.0	118.2	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.5	118.6	118.6	118.8	118.9	119.0
1986	121.8											

UTAH NON-FARM JOB INDEX (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
(1977=100)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	79.0	79.3	79.9	79.7	80.4	80.4	80.3	80.6	81.1	81.1	81.3	81.4
1973	83.4	84.1	84.6	84.9	85.0	85.5	85.3	85.1	84.9	84.9	85.4	85.4
1974	87.3	87.8	88.1	88.5	88.8	89.1	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.2	88.9	88.8
1975	90.7	90.6	90.0	89.7	89.5	89.5	90.2	90.5	89.8	90.3	90.2	90.3
1976	93.0	93.5	93.9	94.3	94.4	94.7	95.3	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.7	95.7
1977	98.1	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	99.8	99.3	100.5	100.8	101.0	101.6	101.8
1978	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.5	107.8	108.0	108.2	108.3	108.7	108.9	109.0
1979	111.8	112.1	112.3	112.0	112.1	112.2	113.1	113.1	112.2	111.8	112.0	111.8
1980	114.4	114.7	114.5	114.2	113.6	112.9	111.6	111.0	111.4	111.5	111.5	111.5
1981	115.1	115.0	114.4	114.1	113.5	114.3	114.6	114.1	114.3	113.8	113.8	113.8
1982	117.0	116.6	116.0	116.0	115.4	115.0	114.4	113.8	113.5	112.8	112.5	112.2
1983	115.6	115.2	115.2	114.8	114.9	115.2	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.9	116.8	117.7
1984	121.0	121.8	122.2	122.6	123.1	123.2	123.2	123.7	123.4	123.6	124.2	124.1
1985	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.8	128.0	127.7	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.5	127.6	127.3
1986	131.5											

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT RATIO (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.6	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.5	50.5	50.6
1973	51.5	51.8	51.8	51.7	51.6	51.6	51.5	51.5	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.4
1974	52.3	52.3	52.1	52.0	51.9	51.8	51.6	51.5	51.3	51.1	50.7	50.1
1975	50.7	50.3	50.0	49.7	49.7	49.5	49.4	49.5	49.4	49.4	49.3	49.4
1976	50.4	50.6	50.5	50.6	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.2	50.2	50.0	50.0	50.0
1977	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.4	51.5	51.5
1978	52.5	52.6	52.8	53.1	53.1	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.1	53.1	53.2	53.2
1979	54.2	54.2	54.3	54.1	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.0	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5
1980	54.5	54.4	54.3	54.0	53.5	53.2	52.9	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8
1981	53.7	53.7	53.5	53.4	53.3	53.3	53.2	53.1	52.8	52.6	52.3	52.0
1982	52.7	52.6	52.4	52.3	51.9	51.7	51.4	51.2	51.0	50.6	50.4	50.2
1983	51.2	51.1	51.0	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.6
1984	52.7	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.1	53.2	53.3	53.5	53.5	53.6	53.6	53.7
1985	54.8	54.8	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.8	54.8	54.8	54.8	54.8	54.8	54.8
1986	55.9											

UTAH EMPLOYMENT RATIO (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	54.1	54.2	54.4	54.2	54.4	54.3	54.1	54.2	54.3	54.2	54.2	54.1
1973	55.3	55.6	55.7	55.8	55.7	55.9	55.6	55.4	55.1	55.0	55.2	55.0
1974	56.1	56.4	56.4	56.5	56.6	56.7	57.0	56.8	56.5	56.1	55.8	55.5
1975	56.6	56.3	55.8	55.5	55.2	55.0	55.3	55.3	54.8	54.9	54.7	54.6
1976	56.0	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.5	56.2	56.2	56.0	56.0	55.9
1977	57.1	57.4	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.2	56.7	57.2	57.2	57.1	57.3	57.2
1978	58.8	59.0	59.0	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.0	58.9
1979	60.2	60.1	60.0	59.6	59.5	59.4	59.6	59.4	58.8	58.3	58.2	58.0
1980	59.1	59.0	58.7	58.4	57.9	57.3	56.5	56.1	56.2	56.1	56.0	55.9
1981	57.6	57.4	57.0	56.7	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.3	56.3	56.0	55.8	55.8
1982	57.2	56.9	56.5	56.4	56.0	55.7	55.4	54.9	54.7	54.2	53.9	53.7
1983	55.2	54.9	54.8	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.6	54.4	54.7	55.0	54.3	54.5
1984	55.8	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	55.9	55.7	55.8	55.6	55.7	55.9	55.7
1985	57.4	57.2	57.2	57.1	57.1	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.2
1986	58.0											

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Feb. 1986(f)	Feb. 1985	% Change	Jan. 1986(p)	Jan. 1985	% Change	Dec. 1985(r)	Dec. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	741,000	713,500	3.9	740,100	711,300	4.0	739,600	716,700	3.2
Employed	693,200	662,700	4.6	692,000	661,000	4.7	695,700	672,700	3.4
Unemployed	47,800	50,800	—5.9	48,100	50,300	—4.4	43,900	44,000	—0.2
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	7.1	—	6.5	7.1	—	5.9	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.7	6.3	—	5.8	6.4	—	5.8	6.0	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Feb. 1986(f)	Feb. 1985	% Change	Jan. 1986(p)	Jan. 1985	% Change	Dec. 1985(r)	Dec. 1984	% Change
Total	628.9	608.7	3.3	628.0	608.4	3.2	638.1	620.1	2.9
Mining	8.5	10.9	—22.0	8.7	11.3	—23.0	9.0	11.8	—23.7
Metal Mining	1.8	3.1	—41.9	1.8	3.2	—43.8	1.7	3.2	—46.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.9	2.7	7.4	2.9	2.5	16.0	3.0	2.8	7.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	3.8	5.2	—26.9	4.0	5.6	—28.6	4.2	5.8	—27.6
Contract Construction	30.2	30.3	—0.3	31.3	31.8	—1.6	34.0	36.0	—5.5
Manufacturing	92.1	93.4	—1.4	92.0	93.6	—1.7	93.0	95.3	—2.4
Durable Goods	63.6	66.2	—3.9	63.8	66.6	—4.2	64.4	67.4	—4.5
Primary Metals	4.2	5.3	—20.8	4.2	5.4	—22.2	4.0	5.2	—23.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	19.7	20.9	—5.7	19.8	21.0	—5.7	19.9	21.4	—7.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	7.8	9.6	—18.8	7.9	9.7	—18.6	7.9	9.7	—18.6
Transportation Equipment	14.9	13.5	10.3	14.9	13.5	10.4	14.9	13.5	10.4
Other Durable Goods	17.0	16.8	1.2	17.0	16.9	0.6	17.7	17.5	1.1
Non-Durable Goods	28.5	27.2	4.8	28.3	27.0	4.8	28.6	27.9	2.5
Food & Kindred Products	9.2	8.3	10.8	9.1	8.4	8.3	9.3	9.1	2.2
Textile & Apparel Products	5.9	6.1	—3.3	5.8	6.0	—3.3	5.8	6.1	—4.9
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.6	3.7	—2.7	3.6	3.7	—2.7	3.6	3.8	—5.3
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.8	9.1	7.7	9.8	8.9	10.1	9.9	8.9	11.2
Trans. Comm. Pub. Util.	37.1	36.3	2.2	36.9	35.9	2.8	37.6	36.6	2.7
Railroad Transportation	3.7	4.0	—7.5	3.6	3.8	—5.3	3.6	3.9	—7.7
Other Transportation	17.3	16.2	6.8	17.2	15.9	8.2	17.7	16.6	6.6
Comm. & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.1	16.1	0.0	16.1	16.2	—0.6	16.3	16.1	1.2
Trade	148.3	142.2	4.3	149.5	143.9	3.9	155.1	149.8	3.5
Wholesale Trade	35.6	34.9	1.1	35.4	34.8	1.7	35.8	35.0	2.3
Retail Trade	112.7	107.3	5.0	114.1	109.2	4.5	119.3	114.8	3.9
Building Materials	4.9	5.0	—2.0	5.0	5.1	—2.0	5.4	5.3	1.9
Food Stores	20.0	18.6	7.5	20.1	18.9	6.3	20.5	19.0	7.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.7	12.9	6.2	13.8	13.0	6.2	13.9	13.1	6.1
Eating & Drinking Places	36.5	34.1	7.0	36.1	33.7	7.1	36.9	34.5	7.0
Other Retail	37.6	36.6	2.7	39.1	38.5	1.6	42.7	42.9	—0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.0	30.3	5.6	32.0	30.1	6.3	32.0	30.3	5.6
Services	137.4	128.1	7.3	136.0	126.5	7.5	136.0	125.5	8.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.9	9.4	5.3	9.7	9.3	4.3	9.7	9.3	4.3
Personal Business Services & Amusements	47.9	43.1	11.1	47.5	42.5	11.8	47.5	42.0	13.1
Medical & Other Health Services	35.2	33.0	6.7	35.1	32.7	7.4	35.0	32.2	8.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	32.2	30.9	4.2	31.6	30.3	4.3	31.5	30.3	4.0
Other Services	12.2	11.7	4.3	12.2	11.6	5.2	12.3	11.7	5.1
Government	143.3	137.2	4.4	141.5	135.2	4.7	141.4	134.6	5.0
Federal Government	40.5	38.2	6.0	40.2	37.9	6.1	39.7	37.6	5.6
U.S. Federal Defense	23.1	22.8	1.3	23.1	22.9	0.9	23.4	22.8	2.6
Other Federal Government	17.4	15.4	13.0	17.1	15.0	14.0	16.4	14.8	10.8
State Government	38.7	37.1	4.3	37.9	36.3	4.4	37.8	35.7	5.9
State Education	21.6	21.1	2.4	20.8	20.3	2.5	20.8	19.7	30.0
Other State Government	17.1	16.0	6.9	17.1	16.0	6.9	17.0	16.0	6.2
Local Government	64.1	61.9	3.6	63.4	61.0	3.9	64.0	61.3	4.4
Local Education	41.0	39.9	2.8	40.4	39.1	3.3	40.6	39.1	3.8
Other Local Government	23.1	22.0	5.0	23.0	21.9	5.0	23.4	22.2	5.4
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. '86 (f)	Feb. '85	% Change	Jan. '86 (p)	Dec. '85 (r)	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,667.3	1,639.3	1.7	1,665.0	1,662.7	1,660.3	1,658.0	1,655.7	1,653.3	1,651.0	1,648.7
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[2]	1,109.8	1,087.8	2.0	1,108.0	1,106.2	1,104.3	1,102.5	1,100.7	1,098.8	1,097.0	1,095.2
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	752.0	724.4	3.8	751.8	739.7	742.8	738.9	730.7	730.3	725.3	723.8
Participation Rate	67.8	66.6		67.9	66.9	67.3	67.0	66.4	66.5	66.1	66.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	709.0	678.5	4.5	708.0	696.7	696.1	698.5	689.2	689.7	683.5	684.0
Employment Ratio[3]	58.0	57.2		58.0	56.2	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.7	56.7	56.9
Nonagricultural Employment	640.6	608.6	5.3	639.3	620.3	620.8	624.5	621.5	619.2	617.4	618.6
Self-employed & Domestics[4]	56.4	57.4	1.6	58.1	58.3	58.3	59.2	58.0	59.2	56.7	57.0
Agricultural Employment	11.9	12.1	1.6	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	43.0	46.0	-6.4	43.8	43.0	46.7	40.4	41.5	40.5	41.8	39.9
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.3		5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.5
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	357.8	363.4	-1.5	356.2	366.5	361.5	363.6	370.0	368.5	371.7	371.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[5]	131.8	127.8		131.5	127.3	127.6	127.5	127.4	127.4	127.3	127.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[6]	638.5	618.5	3.2	638.8	632.0	630.0	628.8	627.9	627.5	623.9	622.8
Mining	8.6	11.0	-22.3	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.3
Contract Construction	35.9	36.0	-0.3	36.7	34.3	35.7	36.0	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.6
Manufacturing	93.5	94.8	-1.4	93.3	92.4	94.9	95.5	93.7	93.7	93.5	93.7
Durable Goods	64.4	67.0	-3.9	64.5	64.1	66.3	67.1	65.4	65.5	65.4	65.9
Nondurable Goods	29.1	27.7	4.8	28.8	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.1	27.7
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	37.9	37.2	2.0	37.9	37.7	36.5	36.4	37.1	37.0	36.6	36.3
Trade	152.1	145.8	4.3	151.7	148.7	149.4	149.0	148.4	149.0	149.3	148.3
Wholesale	36.1	35.4	2.0	35.9	35.5	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.9	36.0	35.6
Retail	115.9	110.4	5.0	115.8	113.2	113.6	113.2	112.7	113.2	113.3	112.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	32.1	30.4	5.5	32.2	31.9	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.0	30.8
Services	137.1	127.9	7.2	137.1	135.9	133.2	132.4	133.9	133.6	132.5	130.9
Government	141.3	135.3	4.4	141.2	142.2	139.9	139.3	138.6	137.7	136.1	138.0
Federal	40.8	38.4	6.1	40.9	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.2	39.8	39.3	39.0
State	37.4	35.9	4.2	37.0	37.4	35.7	35.7	36.6	36.4	35.9	36.0
Local	63.2	61.0	3.5	63.3	63.9	63.9	63.3	61.7	61.5	60.9	62.9

(f) Figures represent estimated trends, not seasonally adjusted.
[1] Represents the employed portion of the population 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Base year 1972 = 100.
[4] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
(f) = forecast, (p) = preliminary, (r) = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Jan. 1986(p)	% Change from Jan. '85	% Distribution	Jan. 1986(p)	% Change from Jan. '85	% Distribution	Jan. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	358.6	1.7	100.0	269.4	5.4	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.1	-24.3	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.8	78.2
Contract Construction	28.1	-2.4	7.8	3.2	6.7	1.2	23.2	74.1
Manufacturing	63.8	-0.9	17.8	28.2	-3.4	10.5	60.3	65.5
Durable Goods	46.5	-3.5	13.0	17.3	-6.0	6.4	41.3	64.7
Nondurable Goods	17.4	7.4	4.9	10.9	0.9	4.0	19.0	67.1
Transportation, Communic. & Pub. Util.	26.3	6.5	7.3	10.6	5.4	3.9	25.4	68.8
Total Trade	79.9	3.6	22.3	59.6	4.2	25.8	131.9	88.2
Wholesale Trade	26.7	2.3	7.4	8.7	0.0	3.2	29.5	83.3
Retail Trade	53.2	4.1	14.8	50.9	4.8	22.6	102.5	89.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.9	14.2	3.6	19.1	1.6	7.1	24.7	77.2
Services	64.4	2.2	18.0	71.6	12.8	26.6	102.0	75.0
Total Government	75.0	3.3	20.9	66.5	6.2	24.7	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.2	7.2	7.0	15.0	4.2	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.4	1.9	4.6	6.7	-2.6	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.8	18.9	2.5	8.3	9.2	3.1	NA	NA
State Government	18.1	2.8	5.0	19.8	5.9	7.3	NA	NA
State Education	11.6	0.9	3.2	9.2	4.5	3.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.5	6.6	1.8	10.6	7.1	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	31.7	0.6	8.8	31.7	7.5	11.8	NA	NA
Local Education	16.1	-2.4	4.5	24.3	7.5	9.0	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.6	4.0	4.4	7.4	7.2	2.7	NA	NA

(p) = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Feb. '86(f)	Feb. '85	% Chg.	Jan. '86(p)	Dec. '85(r)	Feb. '86(f)	Feb. '85	% Chg.	Jan. '86(p)	Dec. '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	491.4	471.6	4.2	494.0	490.9	96.2	92.5	4.0	94.2	95.6
Employed	463.1	442.0	4.8	465.2	464.8	89.6	85.3	5.0	87.7	89.2
Unemployed	28.3	29.6	—4.4	28.8	26.1	6.6	7.2	—8.3	6.5	6.4
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	6.3	0.0	5.8	5.3	6.9	7.8	0.0	6.9	6.7
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	436.4	422.6	3.2	435.9	442.9	72.3	69.8	3.6	71.5	73.1
Mining	2.0	3.3	—39.4	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	20.8	20.6	1.0	21.2	22.8	2.6	2.6	0.0	3.0	3.4
Manufacturing	62.0	63.4	—2.2	62.2	62.6	11.2	11.7	—4.3	11.0	11.1
Durable Goods	44.3	46.6	—4.9	44.5	45.0	8.0	8.6	—7.0	7.9	8.0
Nondurable Goods	17.7	16.8	5.4	17.7	17.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.0	28.6	1.4	28.7	29.1	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.2	2.3
Total Trade	108.7	104.4	4.1	110.0	114.9	14.9	14.3	4.2	14.9	15.4
Wholesale Trade	30.6	30.0	2.0	30.6	31.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	78.1	74.4	5.0	79.4	83.7	13.3	12.7	4.7	13.3	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	26.1	24.8	5.2	26.1	26.1	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.3	2.3
Services	93.7	87.5	7.1	92.9	93.1	25.2	23.5	7.2	24.6	25.0
Total Government	94.1	90.2	4.3	92.8	92.2	13.8	13.3	3.8	13.4	13.5

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f - forecast, p - preliminary, r - revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Feb. '86(f)	Jan. '86(p)	Dec. '85(r)	Feb. '85	Feb. '86(f)	Feb. '85	% Change	Feb. '86(f)	Feb. '85	% Change
State Total	6.5	6.5	5.9	7.1	741,000	713,450	3.9	628,900	608,920	3.3
Bear River	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.2	43,310	41,130	5.3	37,070	34,880	6.3
Box Elder	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.5	15,540	14,620	6.3	14,010	12,980	7.9
Cache	5.2	5.2	5.0	6.6	26,920	25,870	4.1	22,660	21,580	5.0
Rich	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.7	850	640	32.8	400	320	25.0
Wasatch Front	5.8	5.9	5.3	6.3	504,800	484,320	4.2	447,880	433,680	3.3
North	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.7	157,380	151,400	3.9	110,620	106,530	3.8
Davis	4.1	5.8	3.7	4.3	79,710	76,290	4.5	51,020	48,990	4.1
Morgan	7.8	8.0	6.4	8.5	1,670	1,600	4.4	960	930	3.2
Weber	5.7	5.8	5.6	7.0	76,000	73,510	3.4	58,640	56,610	3.6
South	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.6	347,420	332,920	4.4	337,260	327,150	3.1
Salt Lake	6.2	6.2	5.6	6.6	335,630	321,770	4.3	326,800	317,180	3.0
Tooele	6.9	6.7	6.5	7.1	11,790	11,150	5.7	10,460	9,970	4.9
Mountainlands	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.9	107,830	103,740	3.9	81,120	78,530	3.3
Summit	4.2	6.0	5.5	5.9	7,660	7,670	-0.1	7,070	6,980	1.3
Utah	6.8	6.9	6.2	7.8	96,210	92,460	4.1	72,240	69,760	3.6
Wasatch	18.3	14.1	11.5	13.9	3,960	3,610	9.7	1,810	1,790	1.1
Central	12.9	13.5	11.0	12.6	22,830	23,100	-1.2	15,140	15,300	-1.0
Juab	24.4	23.1	19.3	26.1	2,020	1,970	2.5	1,410	1,350	4.4
Millard	6.6	7.0	7.8	8.0	7,990	8,110	-1.5	5,250	5,360	-2.1
Piute	21.5	19.6	11.7	21.8	370	380	-2.6	170	180	-5.6
Sanpete	20.2	21.1	14.2	16.9	5,610	5,870	-4.4	3,290	3,550	-7.3
Sevier	9.9	11.0	9.7	11.9	6,030	6,010	0.3	4,640	4,510	2.9
Wayne	13.4	14.3	10.6	15.0	810	760	6.6	380	350	8.6
Southwestern	7.5	7.3	6.2	7.8	27,260	26,220	4.0	19,290	18,650	3.4
Beaver	10.2	9.0	6.6	5.2	2,200	2,350	-6.4	1,320	1,500	-12.0
Garfield	23.9	22.2	18.3	25.7	1,310	1,310	0.0	1,040	1,020	2.0
Iron	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.7	8,640	8,390	3.0	6,600	6,490	1.7
Kane	19.8	15.3	8.3	15.8	1,820	1,740	4.6	990	920	7.6
Washington	5.2	5.3	4.8	6.0	13,290	12,430	6.9	9,340	8,720	7.1
Uintah Basin	12.1	11.8	9.4	11.8	15,570	15,800	-1.5	11,880	12,200	-2.6
Daggett	2.4	4.3	3.3	3.2	340	280	21.4	260	220	18.2
Duchesne	14.8	14.8	11.6	14.6	5,710	5,690	0.4	4,150	4,150	0.0
Uintah	10.8	10.2	8.2	10.4	9,520	9,830	-3.2	7,470	7,830	-4.6
Southeastern	10.4	10.2	9.5	14.4	19,400	19,140	1.4	16,550	15,690	5.5
Carbon	9.2	9.5	8.2	12.5	8,740	8,610	1.5	7,580	7,310	3.7
Emery	9.2	9.7	10.2	19.5	4,060	3,950	2.8	4,050	3,510	15.4
Grand	17.5	15.3	13.8	19.2	3,050	3,030	0.7	2,030	2,010	1.0
San Juan	7.9	7.8	8.0	10.3	3,550	3,550	0.0	2,890	2,860	1.0

Note: f - forecast, p - preliminary, r - revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985
MINING	$510.27	$484.68	$479.88	42.7	42.0	38.7	$11.95	$11.54	$12.40
CONSTRUCTION	486.38	480.48	469.37	37.1	36.4	37.7	13.11	13.20	12.45
MANUFACTURING	374.37	385.01	352.29	39.7	40.4	40.4	9.43	9.53	8.72
Durable Goods	389.05	394.38	366.08	40.4	40.7	41.6	9.63	9.69	8.80
Nondurable Goods	337.06	361.27	313.39	38.0	39.7	37.0	8.87	9.10	8.47
TRADE	212.83	224.48	232.54	28.8	30.5	30.8	7.39	7.36	7.55
Wholesale Trade	298.37	316.21	352.08	29.6	30.7	36.0	10.08	10.30	9.78
Retail Trade	181.63	193.04	188.72	28.5	30.4	28.9	6.38	6.35	6.53
AVERAGE	284.05	293.94	292.91	32.5	33.7	34.8	8.73	8.72	8.42

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985
MINING	$618.72	$637.09	$518.24	44.1	46.3	41.0	$14.03	$13.76	$12.64
Metal Mining	526.08	517.81	537.54	38.4	38.7	39.7	13.70	13.38	13.54
Bituminous Coal Mining	785.19	778.85	629.57	45.8	47.9	40.1	16.09	16.26	15.70
CONSTRUCTION	494.73	479.31	481.15	38.5	37.3	38.4	12.85	12.85	12.53
MANUFACTURING	393.41	397.99	357.88	40.6	41.5	38.9	9.69	9.59	9.20
Durable Goods	422.45	421.95	377.40	42.5	43.1	40.8	9.94	9.79	9.25
Primary Metal Industries	614.72	566.57	517.23	42.6	38.7	38.2	14.43	14.64	13.54
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	399.02	406.73	341.94	43.8	44.5	41.0	9.11	9.14	8.34
Transportation Equipment	544.99	534.87	480.05	44.2	43.1	41.1	12.33	12.41	11.68
Nondurable Goods	332.14	345.04	312.57	36.7	38.0	34.5	9.05	9.08	9.06
Food & Kindred Products	316.30	328.64	298.29	37.7	39.5	36.6	8.39	8.32	8.15
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	536.18	561.17	586.09	41.5	43.2	44.1	12.92	12.99	13.29
TRADE	207.06	213.07	219.90	29.0	29.8	30.0	7.14	7.15	7.33
Wholesale Trade	334.32	336.64	353.92	33.6	32.4	36.6	9.95	10.39	9.67
Retail Trade	169.74	179.26	179.76	27.6	29.1	28.0	6.15	6.16	6.42
Food Stores	207.32	214.68	222.45	27.1	28.1	29.7	7.65	7.64	7.49
Other Retail	171.15	193.87	189.62	30.4	33.6	28.6	5.63	5.77	6.63
AVERAGE	300.29	304.24	298.97	33.6	34.2	33.8	8.94	8.90	8.84

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

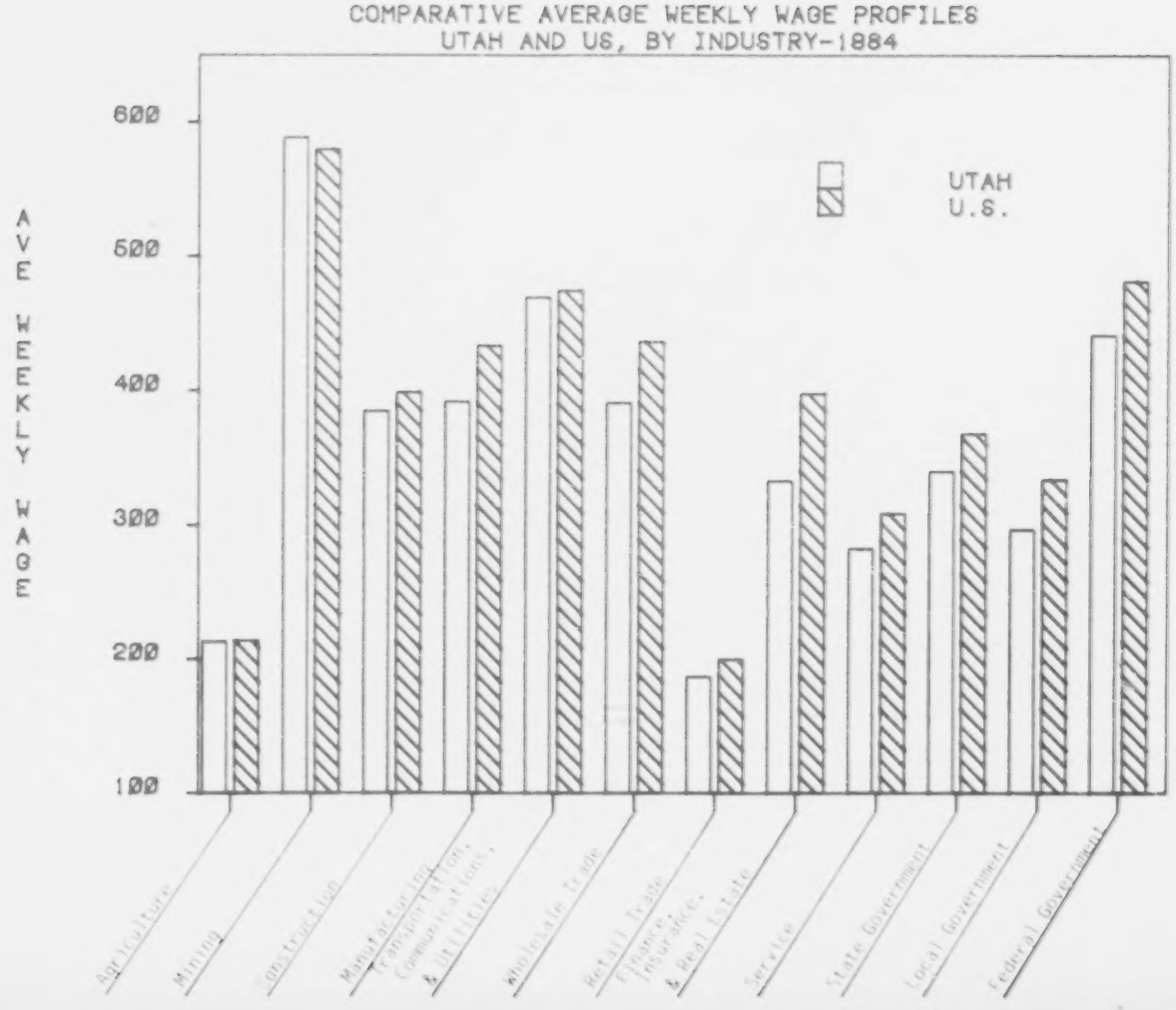
	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Feb. '86	Preliminary Jan. '86	Final Dec. '85	Final Feb. '85	Final Jan. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	4,699	4,550	5,948	7,190	6,963
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	3,223	3,060	3,820	5,400	5,127
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	7,922	7,610	9,768	12,590	12,090
Number of New Applications for Jobs	3,152	3,310	6,765	4,100	4,309
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	3,941	3,560	4,934	5,670	5,121
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,270	2,583	3,463	2,127	2,918
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	18,184	18,549	15,805	19,809	21,251
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.21	3.27	2.78	3.72	3.92
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$10,113,000	$11,641,000	$8,832,608	$9,656,930	$10,065,248

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Jan. '86	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Jan. '85	From Last Month	Jan. '85 to Jan. '86	Dec. '84 to Dec. '85	Nov. '84 to Nov. '85	Oct. '84 to Oct. '85
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	328.4	327.4	326.6	325.5	316.1	0.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.2
Food and Beverages	307.9	305.6	303.6	302.5	299.3	0.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.0
Food at Home	302.5	299.3	296.6	295.3	296.1	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.4	0.6
Housing	356.8	355.8	355.0	354.4	342.0	0.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9
Rent Residential	273.4	272.4	271.7	269.9	257.1	0.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.3
Fuel and Other Util	394.6	393.3	392.1	395.6	387.7	0.3	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.8
Medical Care	418.2	414.7	413.0	410.5	391.1	0.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5
Apparel and Upkeep	205.0	209.0	211.2	211.1	199.8	—1.9	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.6
Transportation	323.9	324.0	323.2	320.9	314.7	—0.1	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.7
Gasoline	372.5	376.8	376.1	374.2	356.8	—1.1	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.1
Energy[2]	424.7	426.5	425.1	427.1	414.5	—0.4	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.1
PRODUCER PRICES										
ALL COMMODITIES	309.0	310.2	309.7	308.0	309.8	—0.4	—0.3	0.1	—0.2	—0.5
Finished Goods	296.2	297.2	296.7	294.8	292.7	—0.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.1
Intermediate Materials	317.2	318.6	318.1	317.8	319.6	—0.5	—0.8	—0.3	—0.7	—0.7
Crude Materials	301.3	304.7	305.6	298.0	319.4	—1.1	—5.7	—5.7	—5.6	—6.9

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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Published monthly by the Utah Department of Employment Security. Archives approval no. P840016.

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MARCH 1986

published April 1986

IN LIKE A LION, OUT WITH A ROAR

You could say that Utah entered the March unemployment scene like a lion — at 5.5 percent February's revised unemployment rate rivaled October and June 1985 by representing the lowest unemployment Utah has experienced since early 1980. But did we leave March like a lamb? Since Utah's seasonally adjusted March 1986 unemployment rate didn't drop even one-tenth of a point, its rate of 5.5 percent still roared. The fact that the rate has remained so low for two months running may signal an improved business climate for the State. On the other hand, much of the drop can be attributed to an early warming trend in the Beehive State.

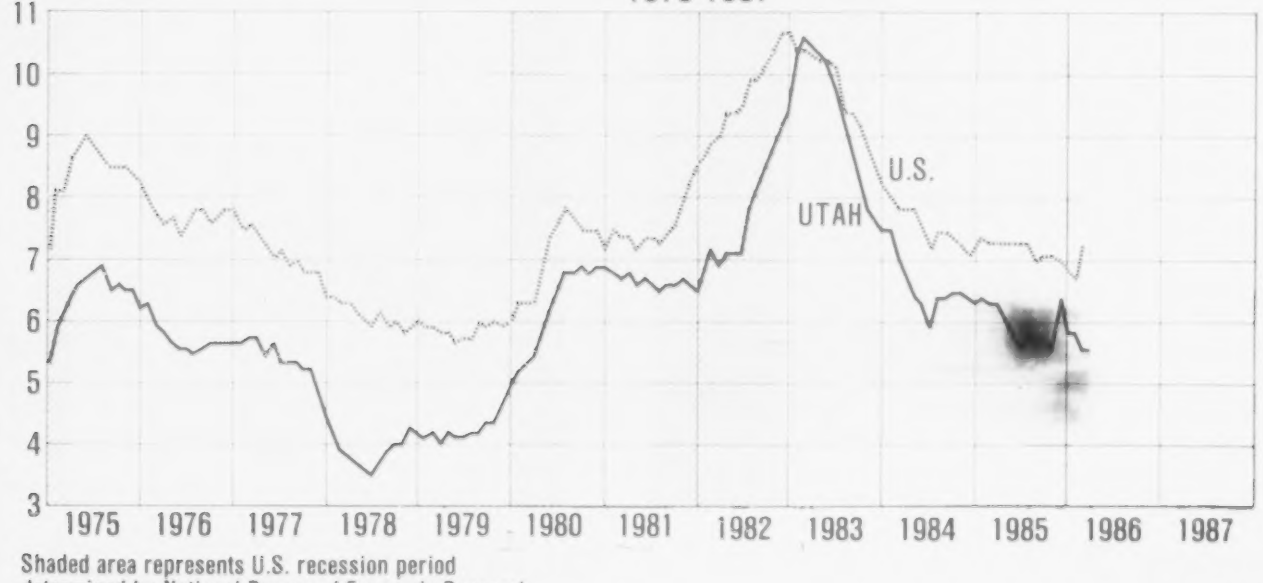
Even so, the contrast between March 1985 and March 1986 joblessness appears heartening. The current rate falls eight-tenths of a percentage point below the year-ago figure. Furthermore, against the backdrop of national unemployment in the seven percent range, Utah shines. Getting down to actual numbers (and on a seasonally adjusted basis), approximately 41,000

IN THIS ISSUE:

Feature Article: Coordinating Training Programs to Benefit Business

1985 Annual Average Unemployment Ratio by State, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Utahns were out of work during March 1986 — almost 10 percent fewer than last year.

THE SEASON FOR RERUNS

Did nonfarm jobs follow the rerun syndrome? Yes. March 1986 nonagricultural jobs matched the performance of the previous month by increasing 3.5 percent on a year-over basis. In real job terms, Utah added 21,200 positions from last year to register a total of 635,500 nonfarm jobs during March. First quarter 1986 job growth outpaced fourth quarter 1985 expansion — another good sign for the Utah economy. In addition Utah's nonagricultural job index (base year 1977) increased two-tenths of a point after not moving during the previous two months.

A NEW CHAMPION

Although March data may seem to carbon copy February, some interesting industry modulations filtered through. For the first time in many, many months the service sector lost first place in the race for the highest year-over percentage gain among Utah's major industrial sectors. With 6.9 percent growth (2,100 jobs), the finance, insurance, and real estate industry beat out services by one-tenth of a percentage point to win the employment growth contest. However, services still evidenced the largest numeric growth with about 6,800 new jobs. Personal and business services led the pack with medical/health services following close behind. Retail trade sprinted in second with 5,800 additional jobs, a 5.4 percent year-over increase.

A casual observer might think that Utahns are eating their way to economic health. The food-related side of Utah employment waxed strong — almost two-thirds of new retail trade employment came from food stores and eating/drinking establishments. In addition, food and kindred products manufacturing jumped a substantial 9.4 percent from March of 1985 — one of the few manufacturing sectors to show a year-over increase. However, in spite of the recent reductions in Morton Thiokol employment, transportation equipment manufacturing also came out ahead with a significant March-to-March increase of 6.5 percent. At the risk of making this paragraph longer, I might also mention a strong showing in the government sector. Federal, state, and local government combined to add 5,600 positions to Utah's economy.

OLD JOB LOSERS

Of course, a number of Utah industries continue to undergo the agony of economic distress. Mining still reflects the Kennecott reduction-in-force and problems in the oil/gas and uranium extraction industries. Jobs in this sector are off by 20.4 percent with coal mining the only bright spot. Moreover, primary metals manufacturing employment still shows the effects of numerous layoffs. Compared to March of last year, primary metals has lost approximately 1,300 jobs. Employment in electric machinery and supplies manufacturing (in common parlance, the electronics/computer manufacturing industry) fell 11.1 percent below last year with more layoffs in the offing. However, mining and durable goods manufacturing are the only two major industrial sectors to show declines.

CONSTRUCTION MAKES A MOVE

During the last half of 1985, construction employment remained static and even declined in comparison with the banner year of 1984. Well, construction employment appears to be pulling out of the slump and moving again. For the past two months, construction employment has grown by about 2 percent — an increase of about 600 jobs. Moreover, this rise occurred in spite of declining employment levels at the Intermountain Power Project. The Bureau of Economic and Business Research reveals that nonresidential construction valuation reached record heights in 1985 and some signals indicate that lower interest rates may finally be making themselves felt on the residential construction scene.

A MIXED COUNTY BAG

While Utah as a whole presents a fairly rosy employment picture, figures on a county-by-county basis show a mixed bag of figures. Two counties — Juab and Piute — register unemployment rates (unadjusted) greater than 20 percent, while Davis, Box Elder, Summit, and Daggett counties exhibit rates of 4.1 percent or below. Besides Juab and Piute counties, seven other counties (see Table 6) experienced unemployment greater than 10 percent. Most of these depressed areas rely heavily on declining/no growth industries or have sustained recent plant closings. Moreover, many workers in these areas appear to have become discouraged, left the labor force altogether, and therefore, are not counted among the unemployed.

A FINAL WORD

Two consecutive months of 5.5 percent unemployment and 3.5 percent year-over nonagricultural job growth present a relatively healthy diagnosis for the Utah economy. This news coupled with bright national economic news — a declining Consumer Price Index, a bullish market, lower interest rates, falling oil prices, and an increase in the index of leading economic indicators — should mean a fairly vigorous 1986 for Utah. Nevertheless, recovery does not appear imminent for several of Utah's ailing industries and counties. Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

COORDINATING TRAINING PROGRAMS TO BENEFIT BUSINESS

Employee training is a costly budget item for all businesses. Yet for many years state and federally funded programs have been available to help reduce or offset those costs and improve the employability of certain groups of people. Government programs and projects such as Custom Fit, JTPA, Small Business Development Center, and the Center for Dislocated Workers are currently available. The programs are designed to provide classroom training, and on-the-job training activities to help businesses reduce personnel training costs.

Custom Fit is a program targeted to new or expanding businesses. This program is administered by the State Department of Vocational Education. Custom Fit has resources to develop tailor-made training aids and materials, such as video taped training procedures or text books for employee use. These materials are prepared in cooperation with the employer and can be retained by the employer. Training materials developed with Custom Fit resources teach skills needed by the employer for whom the training is prepared. The program can also pay for half of a person's wage up to an agreed upon number of hours for on-the-job training. Some Custom Fit funds require certification of eligible employees. However, the dollars from the Critical Industries part of the program can be used to train employees that do not meet low income criteria. Custom Fit has a great deal of flexibility in meeting the needs of new or expanding businesses.

The **Job Training Partnership Act** (JTPA) programs can reimburse training costs for new employees requiring additional job skills. These employees must meet the low income requirements and be certified by a JTPA Contractor. In most areas of the state, this program can be accessed by contacting the Job Service office or the Private Industry Council (PIC) nearest you. The number of training hours will vary based on complexity of the job and the requirements of a regional JTPA administrator. The contracts are usually written for 500 to 750 hours and reimburse the employer for half of the agreed upon training wage. The paper work is minimal and will be handled by the JTPA Contractor.

Small Business Development Centers are places where business people, new or old, can get help in starting or strengthening a business. These centers are funded by the Small Business Administration (SBA) and are operated in conjunction with various colleges or universities throughout the state of Utah. A call to the SBA will put you in touch with the center nearest you.

The **Center for Dislocated Workers**, with offices in Salt Lake City, is designed to assist people laid off due to permanent plant closures, or to permanent loss of a job. Individuals are certified as "dislocated" by Job Service or other JTPA Contractor. If an employer hires a dislocated worker, there is money available to pay for classroom or on-the-job training at the rate of one half the training salary for a determined number of hours. Dislocated Workers do not need to meet low income criteria. Employers can get involved through the Center for Dislocated Workers or by contacting a Job Service office.

The **Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training** coordinates with the Center for Dislocated Workers in developing curriculum and training materials. They produce excellent job descriptions and written competencies required for success on a particular job.

There is a great variety training programs available with resources to provide different kinds of training for various target groups. Chances are very good that almost any person being hired will qualify for one or more of these programs.

For most businesses, getting involved with government training programs seems complicated and risky. However, the experiences of two businesses in Nephi, Utah illustrate that taking advantage of available training programs makes sense. Because these businesses were either new or expanding, they were eligible for Custom Fit funds. Also since they would be hiring a cross section of people, some of their new employees would qualify for JTPA and some for Dislocated Worker money. The challenge was to intertwine and focus the resources of the available programs and the government administrative agencies to maximize the benefits to the employers.

At first, the businesses said that they were confused by dealing with five different agencies. Although a number of entities were involved in the process, including Snow College, the Center for Dislocated Workers, the State Board of Vocational Education, the Six-County Private Industry Council, the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and the Job Service office at Ephraim, it was the responsibility of the local agencies to coordinate services of the various groups and respond to the employer's needs. For example Snow College and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training agreed to develop the training program. Job Service provided eligibility certifications for the workers needed by the expanding businesses, and also coordinated the leg work for all the forms and records needed. The Six-County Private Industry Council became the conduit for the actual transfer of money to the businesses. They would also monitor compliance of program requirements. The employers signed contracts, approved a billing procedure, and agreed that they would keep payroll records of the participating employees for three years. As a result, two businesses in Nephi were helped through the cooperative efforts of several government agencies. Both businesses are currently prospering.

The basic ingredients for developing appropriate training programs are available to employers in all areas of the State. Specific arrangements and organizational responsibilities may vary in different areas depending on existing organizational structures and contractural arrangements. But, all employers and potential employees should realize that the "machinery" exists to develop and provide training to meet individual employer needs. It worked for two businesses in Nephi, and it can work for other employers throughout the State too.

To find our more about how government sponsored training programs can help your business, call your nearest Job Service Office, Private Industry Council, or other participating agency. (Bruce Barton, Manager, Job Service, Ephraim)

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Mar. 1986(f)	Mar. 1985	% Change	Feb. 1986(p)	Feb. 1985	% Change	Jan. 1986(r)	Jan. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	738,300	721,500	2.3	736,800	713,500	3.3	741,000	711,300	4.2
Employed	694,000	672,800	3.2	691,000	662,700	4.3	695,700	661,000	4.8
Unemployed	44,300	48,700	−9.0	45,900	50,800	−9.6	43,900	50,300	−4.0
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	6.8	—	6.2	7.1	—	5.9	7.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.5	6.3	—	5.5	6.3	—	5.8	6.4	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Mar. 1986(f)	Mar. 1985	% Change	Feb. 1986(p)	Feb. 1985	% Change	Jan. 1986(r)	Jan. 1985	% Change
Total	635.5	614.3	3.5	630.2	608.7	3.5	628.6	608.4	3.3
Mining	8.6	10.8	−20.4	8.6	10.9	−21.1	8.7	11.3	−23.0
Metal Mining	1.8	3.0	−40.0	1.8	3.1	−41.9	1.8	3.2	−43.8
Bituminous Coal Mining	3.0	2.8	7.1	3.0	2.7	11.1	2.9	2.5	16.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	3.8	5.1	−25.5	3.8	5.2	−26.9	4.0	5.6	−28.6
Contract Construction	31.7	31.1	1.9	30.9	30.3	2.0	31.2	31.8	−1.9
Manufacturing	92.8	93.6	−0.9	92.6	93.4	−0.9	92.2	93.6	−1.5
Durable Goods	64.1	65.9	−2.7	64.1	66.2	−3.2	63.9	66.6	−4.1
Primary Metals	4.1	5.4	−24.1	4.1	5.3	−22.6	4.2	5.4	−22.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	20.0	20.8	−3.8	20.0	20.9	−4.3	19.8	21.0	−5.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.0	9.0	−11.1	8.0	9.6	−16.7	7.9	9.7	−18.6
Transportation Equipment	14.7	13.8	6.5	14.9	13.5	10.4	14.9	13.5	10.4
Other Durable Goods	17.3	16.9	2.4	17.1	16.8	1.8	17.1	16.9	1.2
Non-Durable Goods	28.7	27.7	3.6	28.5	27.2	4.8	28.3	27.0	4.8
Food & Kindred Products	9.3	8.5	9.4	9.2	8.3	10.8	9.2	8.4	9.5
Textile & Apparel Products	5.9	6.1	−3.3	5.9	6.1	−3.3	5.8	6.0	−3.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.6	3.7	−2.7	3.6	3.7	−2.7	3.6	3.7	−2.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.9	9.4	5.3	9.8	9.1	7.7	9.8	8.9	10.1
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.3	36.5	2.2	37.1	36.3	2.2	37.0	35.9	3.1
Railroad Transportation	3.8	4.0	−5.0	3.8	4.0	−5.0	3.6	3.8	−5.3
Other Transportation	17.5	16.4	6.7	17.3	16.2	6.7	17.4	15.9	9.4
Comm. & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.0	16.0	0.0	16.1	16.1	0.0	16.1	16.2	−0.6
Trade	149.7	143.4	4.4	148.6	142.2	4.5	149.8	143.9	4.1
Wholesale Trade	35.7	35.2	1.4	35.4	34.9	1.4	35.4	34.8	1.7
Retail Trade	114.0	108.2	5.4	113.2	107.3	5.5	114.4	109.2	4.8
Building Materials	5.3	5.1	3.9	5.1	5.0	2.0	5.1	5.1	0.0
Food Stores	20.2	18.7	8.0	20.1	18.6	8.1	20.1	18.9	6.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.8	13.1	5.3	13.6	12.9	5.4	13.8	13.0	6.2
Eating & Drinking Places	37.2	34.9	6.6	36.5	34.1	7.0	36.1	33.7	7.1
Other Retail	37.5	36.3	3.3	37.8	36.6	3.3	39.2	38.5	1.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.7	30.6	6.9	32.4	30.3	6.9	32.0	30.1	6.3
Services	138.9	130.1	6.8	137.0	128.1	6.9	136.2	126.5	7.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.0	9.6	4.2	9.8	9.4	4.3	9.8	9.3	5.4
Personal Business Services & Amusements	48.4	43.9	10.2	47.6	43.1	10.4	47.5	42.5	11.8
Medical & Other Health Services	35.7	33.3	7.2	35.3	33.0	7.0	35.2	32.7	7.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	32.2	31.5	2.2	31.9	30.9	3.2	31.4	30.3	3.6
Other Services	12.6	11.8	6.8	12.4	11.7	6.0	12.3	11.6	6.0
Government	143.8	138.2	4.1	143.1	137.2	4.3	141.5	135.2	4.7
Federal Government	40.3	38.3	5.2	40.1	38.2	5.0	39.9	37.9	5.3
U.S. Federal Defense	23.3	22.7	2.6	23.4	22.8	2.6	23.4	22.9	2.2
Other Federal Government	17.0	15.7	8.3	16.7	15.4	8.4	16.5	15.0	10.0
State Government	38.8	37.2	4.3	38.7	37.1	4.3	38.1	36.3	5.0
State Education	21.6	21.2	1.9	21.5	21.1	1.9	21.1	20.3	3.9
Other State Government	17.2	16.0	7.5	17.2	16.0	7.5	17.0	16.0	6.2
Local Government	64.7	62.7	3.2	64.3	61.9	3.9	63.5	61.0	4.1
Local Education	41.5	40.4	2.7	41.2	39.9	3.3	40.4	39.1	3.3
Other Local Government	23.2	22.3	4.0	23.1	22.0	5.0	23.1	21.9	5.5
Labor–Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.